

4-21-1965

Kabul Times (April 21, 1965, vol. 4, no. 23)

Bakhtar News Agency

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Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (April 21, 1965, vol. 4, no. 23)" (1965). *Kabul Times*. 858.
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/858>

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THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature
Max. +20°C. Minimum 4°C.
Sun sets today at 6:34 a.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5:34 p.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Kabul
Hotel; Sharo-e-Naw near
Park Cinema; Kabul Inter-
national Airport.

PRICE Af 2

VOL. III, NO. 23

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1965, (SAUR 1, 1344, S.H.)

Yaftali, Rishtya Discuss Plans, Taxes With Representatives At Farmers' Congress Session

KABUL, April 21.—

At the Farmers' Congress yesterday Abdullah Yaftali, Planning Minister, and S.K. Rishtya, Finance Minister, spoke about Afghanistan's experience in planning, the importance of planning in development and the country's financial position and system of taxation.

Yaftali told the participants that planning in development is as important as blueprints for construction of buildings. Although our first five-year plan was launched only eight years ago, he said, the need for planning was felt even before World War II.

It took two years of deliberation and studies to draw up the first five-year development plan, but owing to non-availability of reliable statistics and lack of experience in planning, the plan was not perfect. Nevertheless the country managed to implement the second plan soon thereafter.

In both plans agriculture had an important place, said the Minister. "But we realised that the country also needs an all weather road system for travelling and transportation of farm products inside the country and for export."

In these eight years we have constructed 2,000 kilometres of asphalt roads which have greatly facilitated travel and transportation and brought different parts of the country closer together.

"Education has also been receiving special attention in our plans. One-third of the money allocated for the implementation of the second plan will be spent on education."

During the last three years the number of vocational schools in the country has risen three times and that of secondary schools has doubled. The number of rural schools rose from 788 to 1,340 and 300 new primary schools were opened.

"As the country's revenues could not meet the large expenditure needed for implementing development plans," said the Minister, "we looked for foreign credits and grants. There is nothing serious about having to borrow for development plans. Many countries have done it and are doing it. But the important thing is proper utilisation of projects financed by these loans."

"There is no strain being felt at present on account of payment of interest or repayment of these loans, but if we fail to increase production future generations will have a hard time. We shall be putting a great burden on the shoulders of posterity if we do not do our utmost to utilise the new lands brought under irrigation or to maintain the roads and factories which we build."

"As 90 per cent of our gross national product is covered by agricultural and animal products increasing efforts on the part of farmers and animal breeders are of vital importance."

"There are a few things which I would like to make specific continued Yaftali."

USE NEW METHODS

"We must not be inclined to be traditional in our approach to our work. We know that productivity can be increased by improved methods of farming and irrigation, use of machinery and fertilisers, use of better seeds and raising of improved breeds of cattle. We must not therefore hesitate to do so."

"Since we cannot reach far by individual and divided efforts we should take concerted action to raise the standard of living and

improve agriculture by organising unions and co-operatives.

"Everyone of us should not expect to be rewarded for everything we do or to benefit from every project. The government aims to serve the people as a whole. Some of us have to make some sacrifice for the cause of the prosperity of our nation."

"We should realise that the government has limited financial resources. Our revenues do not exceed 3.5 billion afghanis, which is not adequate even for our routine and regular expenditure. We are grateful to our friends who have extended help to us but we cannot go on expecting such help. We should, to the extent possible, help ourselves by meeting the financial requirements for the projects we wish to be undertaken."

S. K. Rishtya reviewed the land tax system and its defects. He said all we get in the form of land tax amounts to 40 million afghanis. This is less than one-fourth of the regular budget of the Ministry of Agriculture, which does not include expenditure on agricultural development projects.

The land taxation system has remained the same since 1918-19 Rishtya continued. At that time this system, under which the tax on an acre of land was a little over one afghani, meant to be used only for three years. But circumstances postponed revision of the act and although over the years life in this country has undergone great changes, that 50-year-old tax system has changed little.

"I daresay," said Rishtya, "that 40 million afghanis does not co-

(Contd. on page 2)

Stevenson Says Nuclear Race Must Be Controlled Now As UN Disarmament Body Meets

BOSTON, April 21, (Reuter).—

ADLAI Stevenson, U.S. envoy to the United Nations, said yesterday that unless decisive international action was taken soon to curb the nuclear race the problem might become insoluble.

He gave his warning on the eve of the meeting of the 114-nation

Lord Walston Ends Three-Day Visit

KABUL, April 21.—Lord Walston the British Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs left Kabul for Tehran yesterday morning. He had come to Kabul on a tour of Asian countries.

During his three day stay in Kabul the British politician was received in audience by His Majesty the King and met with Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf and other Afghan leaders.

He also signed a cultural agreement between Afghanistan and Britain.

Abdullah Yaftali, Minister of Planning, held a reception in honour of Lord Walston at the Spin-zar Hotel last night.



Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf shakes hands with the Court Minister Ali Mohammad at the airport this morning before leaving for the Soviet Union.

Dr. Abdul Zahir, Deputy Premier, Prof. Asghar, Mayor of Kabul, and S. M. Ghazi, President of the Afghan Air Authority are also shown seeing Dr. Yousuf off.

Prime Minister Dr. Yousuf Leaves For Week In Moscow

KABUL, April 21.—

PRIME Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf left Kabul this morning for Moscow for a week's official visit to the Soviet Union.

He was seen off at the airport by the Minister of Court, the Deputy Prime Minister, cabinet members, high ranking civil and military officers and heads of diplomatic missions stationed in Kabul.

After saying goodbye to those present at the airport the Prime

Minister, accompanied by Gen. Khan Mohammad, Minister of Defence, inspected a guard of honour.

The Court Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister, the Mayor of Kabul and the Soviet Charge d'Affaires accompanied the Prime Minister up to the plane.

The plane took off at 10:25 a.m. According to a decree issued by His Majesty the King Dr. Abdul Zahir, Deputy Prime Minister, will serve as acting Prime Minister during Dr. Yousuf's absence.

The delegation accompanying the Prime Minister includes A. Yaftali, Minister of Planning, Dr. R. Farhadi, Director-General of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, S. Kushkaki, President of the Bakhtar News Agency, M. Akbar, head of the Soviet section in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and S. Katil Ziayee, member of the Department of Foreign relations in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

A movie and photography unit, including A. Shalizi, I. Satarzada and M.A. Wafajo, has also gone with the Prime Minister.

Soviet Papers Welcome Premier

MOSCOW, April 21, (Tass).—The Soviet press has given attention to the visit of the Prime Minister of Afghanistan Dr. Mohammad Yousuf to the Soviet Union. Pravda, Trud, and other papers printed portraits of Dr. Mohammad Yousuf and highlights of his life and political and state activities.

The papers note that Dr. Mohammad Yousuf's visit to the Soviet Union "will be a new contri-

Experimental Farm Set Up In Maimana

KABUL, April 21.—An experimental farm has been set up in Tourpukhto village near Maimana city on 100 acres of land.

Over 3,500 trees have been planted in the farm.

An official of provincial agricultural directorate said in addition to being an experimental farm it is one of the most beautiful resorts of Maimana city.

Shastri Cancels Washington Visit

NEW DELHI, April 21, (Reuter).—India's External Affairs Minister, Sardar Swaran Singh, told parliament here yesterday that the Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri, had "cancelled" his visit to the United States—which President Johnson had asked him to postpone until autumn.

Singh said the Indian Ambassador in Washington had conveyed to the U.S. government that the unusual manner in which Shastri had been asked to postpone his visit "is likely to cause misunderstanding in India."

Shastri himself told Parliament he would definitely visit Canada although there might be some change in the date.

Asked if he would keep his lunch engagement with the United Nations Secretary-General, U Thant, the Prime Minister replied: "No, sir, I do not propose to visit New York."

Singh told a questioner in the House of the People (Lower House) that it was true the visit of President Ayub Khan of Pakistan had also been postponed by President Johnson but added: "I would not like India to be equated with Pakistan."

Badghis Province Establishes New Karakul Company

KALA-I-NAW, April 21.—A karakul company will be established in Kala-i-Naw the capital of Badghis province with a capital of 16 million afghanis. This was decided in a meeting which was attended by dignitaries and businessmen of the province.

Abdul Wahid Munsouri, the Deputy Governor said that Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf had called for more investing national capital during his tour of western provinces. In pursuit of national aspirations of the people, the people of Badghis province are prepared to set up a Karakul company and thus raise the economic standard of the province.

Lung Cancer Deaths Reach High In Britain

LONDON, April 21, (Reuter).—Deaths from lung cancer rose to new record heights in England and Wales last year, the Register General announced yesterday.

Lung cancer killed 21,476 men (932 per million population, compared with 909 the previous year) and 3,895 women (160 per million compared with 152).

All forms of cancer together killed 56,247 men (2,441 per million compared with 2,417) and 48,451 women (1,989 per million compared with 1,952).

Contribution towards strengthening the traditional friendship between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan.

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor
S. Khalil
Address—
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address—
"Times, Kabul"
Telephones:
21494 [Ext. 03
22851 [45 and 6
Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200
FOREIGN
Quarterly \$ 9
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by che-
ques of local currency at
the official dollar exchan-
ge rate.
Printed at:—
Government Printing House

KABUL TIMES

APRIL 21, 1965

Premier's Visit
To USSR

Prime Minister Dr. Moham-
mad Yousuf's visit to the Soviet
Union takes place as one
in a series of friendly visits ex-
changed by leaders of Afghanis-
tan and the USSR. Aimed at
strengthening the friendly ties
between the two neighbours
such visits have become a tra-
dition. These visits and the eco-
nomic, cultural and trade ex-
changes have been responsible
for the expansion and consoli-
dation of friendship based on
mutual respect.

V.I. Lenin, the founder of the
Soviet state, whose 95th birth-
day will be celebrated tomor-
row, played an active part in
establishing friendly ties be-
tween the two countries.

The desire for close relations
has been mutual. Afghanistan
was the first country to extend
recognition to the newly estab-
lished Soviet State and the So-
viet Union was the first to re-
cognise Afghanistan as an in-
dependent country.

The growing co-operation
between Afghanistan and the
Soviet Union is a bright exam-
ple of peaceful co-existence
between states with different
social and economic systems.
The Soviet Union has helped
Afghanistan to launch a num-
ber of development projects.
The Salang Highway, the Nan-
garhar irrigation project and
the Torgumdi-Herat-Kandahar
Highway project are among the
most important in which the
Soviet Union has given both
technical and financial assist-
ance. The people of Afghanis-
tan are highly appreciative of
this liberal aid with no strings
attached.

Working in co-operation Af-
ghans and the people of the
Soviet Union have penetrated
the hearts of mountains, chan-
ged the courses of rivers and
told together under tiring
conditions. We have many
more similar tasks to perform.
The Panj and Amu river pro-
jects and the laying of gas pipes
from Shiberghan to the Soviet
border on the banks of the
Oxus are stupendous schemes
to be undertaken jointly by
people of the two countries.

We are sure that the Prime
Minister Dr. Mohammad

Administration In Developing Countries

Editor's Note: The follow-
ing is the first of a three part
article on administration in
developing countries by H.V.
Wiseman, the head of the
Government Department at
Exeter University, who is visit-
ing Kabul for two weeks.
In a short space it is impossible
to do more than touch upon a few
general problems of administra-
tion in developing countries. The
good administrator soon realises
that every country, and perhaps
different parts of the same coun-
try, needs special understanding
and treatment.

It is not possible to draw up
blueprints for a perfect system of
administration. Even the engineer
must consider the nature of the
country, the soil, the rainfall, the
technical problems, and also the
human problems of the area in
which he has to make a road or
build a bridge. So it is with the
social engineer—the administra-
tor.

My own experience has been in
advanced countries like Britain
and the United States and in the
developing countries of the British
West Indies and Africa. I do
not pretend to be able to advise
in detail about administration in
Afghanistan. But there are certain
broad principles which can be
suggested and certain mistakes
which can be avoided. It is about
these that I shall write, and es-
pecially about three aspects of
administration. They are: (1)
central planning and the formu-
lation of goals or objectives, (2)
personnel and machinery, and
(3) decentralisation and the peo-
ple.

We may assume that every de-
velopment, or "modernisation", to
use the current word. It does not
wish to maintain the status quo,
though different countries may
wish to move forward at different
rates of change. In deciding at
what rate to change, different
countries may place different em-
phasis upon economic and political
development.

It is important to realise that
economic modernisation does not
necessarily bring political demo-

cracy. And that conversely, po-
litical democracy may not be the
quickest way to achieve econo-
mic modernisation. A choice has
to be made. Indeed, we may stu-
pate that the first principle of
good administration is rational
and conscious choice—first, be-
tween ends, next between means
to the chosen ends. Rational
choice also necessitates informa-
tion.

Now, I assert as the first require-
ment of a good plan based upon
rational, informed choice, that
there must be effective central
political control at the top. What-
ever form the highest executive
authority in the land may take,
it must have effective control over
the whole of the administration.
It has the responsibility of draw-
ing up a plan for development
and to determine the broad goals
of the polity. The plan will clearly
be drawn up in close consulta-
tion with the administrative, pro-
fessional and technical experts,
and with the field workers who
know the problems on the spot.
But ultimate decisions as to pri-
orities and methods belong to the
political executive. As we say in
Britain, "the expert must be on
top but not on the side".

There are certain principles,
too, which must be borne in mind
in formulating the plan. It must
be realistic, not utopian. It must
be based on an accurate know-
ledge of resources available, whether
at home or by imports. It must
attempt to look ahead for at
least a few years. But there
must also be a willingness to
change the plan if circumstances
change. A plan must be more
than a series of separate projects
added together. Different parts
must be co-ordinated.

For example, houses need water
supply, sanitation, roads, schools,
dispensaries etc. The provision of
each of these must be kept in
line. It is also essential to bear in
mind the costs as well as the cap-
ital costs. Schools are useless with-
out teachers, buildings without
provision for maintenance and
repair, equipment without spare
parts. These may seem simple ad-
vice but even in so-called ad-

vanced countries mistakes are
made.

This brings me to another basic
point. The plan must include all
the ministries and departments
and all the government agencies
and public bodies. Too often, in
a developing country, new depart-
ments are set up to deal with
certain new services or develop-
ments, but the old traditional
departments are left alone. Or
perhaps they are so powerful that
they refuse to be included. If,
for example, there is a planning
commission, but the treasury re-
fuses to work with it, there may
be misdirection of resources, dupli-
cation, rivalry. There may also
be the problem of special bodies,
like public corporations, which
must be given a certain amount of
freedom to develop their enter-
prises but must not become sepa-
rate little "empires" not subject
to ultimate political control.

On the central plan I shall just
add one or two more points.
Plans cannot just be drawn up in
monetary or financial terms,
through an ordinary budget. We
are concerned not only with gov-
ernment income and expenditure,
but with the total national prod-
uct, out of which both public
and private expenditure must
come. This means that there must
be a manpower budget and a
physical resources budget.

These provide the information
without which, as I said, rational
choice is impossible.

Moreover, the budget and the
plan must be made operational.
By this, I mean that it must be
translated into actual projects to
be achieved—so many houses,
factories, schools, hospitals, roads,
bridges etc. etc. and where they
are to be developed in some order
of priority. It is at this point,

that it is most important to ex-
ercise their influence in con-
trolling the things done which are
contrary to rules and regulations.
This practice, said the editorial, hinders
smooth working of various offices
and undermines the prestige of
established rules and regulations.
Only recently one of the high-
ranking provincial officials com-
plained to the paper that great
pressure was being brought upon
him by interested parties to get
things done in violation of estab-
lished rules. His refusal to ac-
cede to these demands cost him
many friends.

Losing friends, said the edi-
torial, may be unfortunate, but if
it happens in a good cause it
should prove rewarding in the
long run. Appreciating the resist-
ance put up by the official, the
paper said such social evils
should be fought jointly by the
officials and the people. Our in-
telligentia and youth must never
let public interest be undermined
for the sake of perverted and
selfish individuals.

The same issue of the paper
carried an article by G. O. Shaker
urging writers not to be lured
by pecuniary gain or other tempta-
tions. They must speak their
minds and be men of principle,
no matter how strongly they are
tempted to write what they do
not believe in.

The paper was prompted to
choose this theme as a writer
who severely criticised the op-
eration and business practices of
the textile factory last year has
now come in the open to praise
the company. This has been taken
to mean that the writer was lured
into changing his mind about the
company.

One of the letters to the editor
criticised the rate card issued by
the Municipal Corporation indi-
cating the porters' charges in
terms of weights and distances
within the city. These rates, it
said, are miserably low and one
cannot in fairness expect the poor
porters to keep themselves in
bare existence even if they work
all day. These rates must be re-
vised, suggested the letter.

PRESS At a Glance

Radio Afghanistan
Programme

WEDNESDAY

Foreign Services,
Western Music

Urdu Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4 775 Kcs on
62 m band.
English Programme:
6:30-7:00 p.m. AST 4 775 Kcs on
62 m band.
Russian Programme:
9:00-9:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs on
62 m band.
Arabic Programme:
9:30-10:00 p.m. AST 11945 Kcs on
25 m band.
German Programme:
10:00-10:30 p.m. AST 9685 Kcs on
31 m band.

The above foreign language
programmes all include local and
international news, commentary,
articles on Afghanistan, and Af-
ghan and western music.

WESTERN MUSIC
Daily except Friday 1:05 p.m.—
1:30 p.m.
Friday 12:30 p.m.—1:00 p.m.
On short wave 41 m band.

Air Services

THURSDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES
Herat, Kandhar, Kabul
Arrival-1545

INDIAN AIRLINES
New Delhi-Kabul
Arrival-1615
Kabul-New Delhi
Departure-0900

IRANIAN AIRLINES
Tehran-Kabul
Arrival-1000
Kabul-Tehran
Departure-1100

P I A
Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1105
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1145

AEROFLOT
Kabul-Tashkent-Moscow
Departure-1030

T M A
Beirut-Kabul
Arrival-1100

Important
Telephones

Fire Brigade	20121-20122
Police	20507-211 22
Traffic	20159-24041
Ariana Booking Office	24731-24732
Radio Afghanistan	24585
New Clinic	24272
D'Afghanistan Bank	20045
Pashitany Tejaraty Bank	22092
	20703
	20502
	20413
Bakhtar News Agency	21771
Afghan National Bank	22318
Airport	

Pharmacies

Ahmad Shah Baba	Phone 20507
Shafa	Phone No. 20536
Karti-Char	Phone No. 23629
Pashtoonistan	Phone No. 20528
Bari	Phone No. 20022
Afghan	Phone No. 22819

Soviet Statisticians Report Total Output
In USSR Increased 7 Per Cent During 1964

Editor's Note: The follow-
ing article by Prof. Leo Volo-
darsky, Deputy Head of the
Central Statistical Board, was
published in the February
Moscow News and is being re-
printed in the Kabul Times as
Prime Minister Dr. Moham-
mad Yousuf begins his visit to
the Soviet Union today.

The Soviet press recently pub-
lished the Central Statistical
Board's report on the fulfilment
of the 1964 state plan for the de-
velopment of the Soviet economy.
Let us take some of the branches
of the economy at random—and
not necessarily those which lack
shortcomings or have less of
them than others.

Last year saw a rise in produc-
tion in all branches of the econ-
omy. Industrial production increas-
ed by more than 7 per cent, and
agricultural production by 12
per cent; freight turnover on all
kinds of transport also increased,
and capital construction was stepped
up. The increase in the social
product, in other words, in the
total output of all branches of
material production was 7 per
cent. These figures are convincing
proof of the fact that the labour
of the Soviet people has yielded
good fruit and that our country's
economy is steadily developing on
an upward curve. It is not only
a matter of quantitative increases
in production, but also of improv-
ing the pattern of production.

In industry, for example, the
biggest developments were in
the more important branches of
industry which affect the develop-
ment of all other branches. They
are: power engineering; fuel, and
especially oil and gas extraction;
ferrous and non-ferrous metal-
lurgy; the chemical, engineering
and metal-working industries.

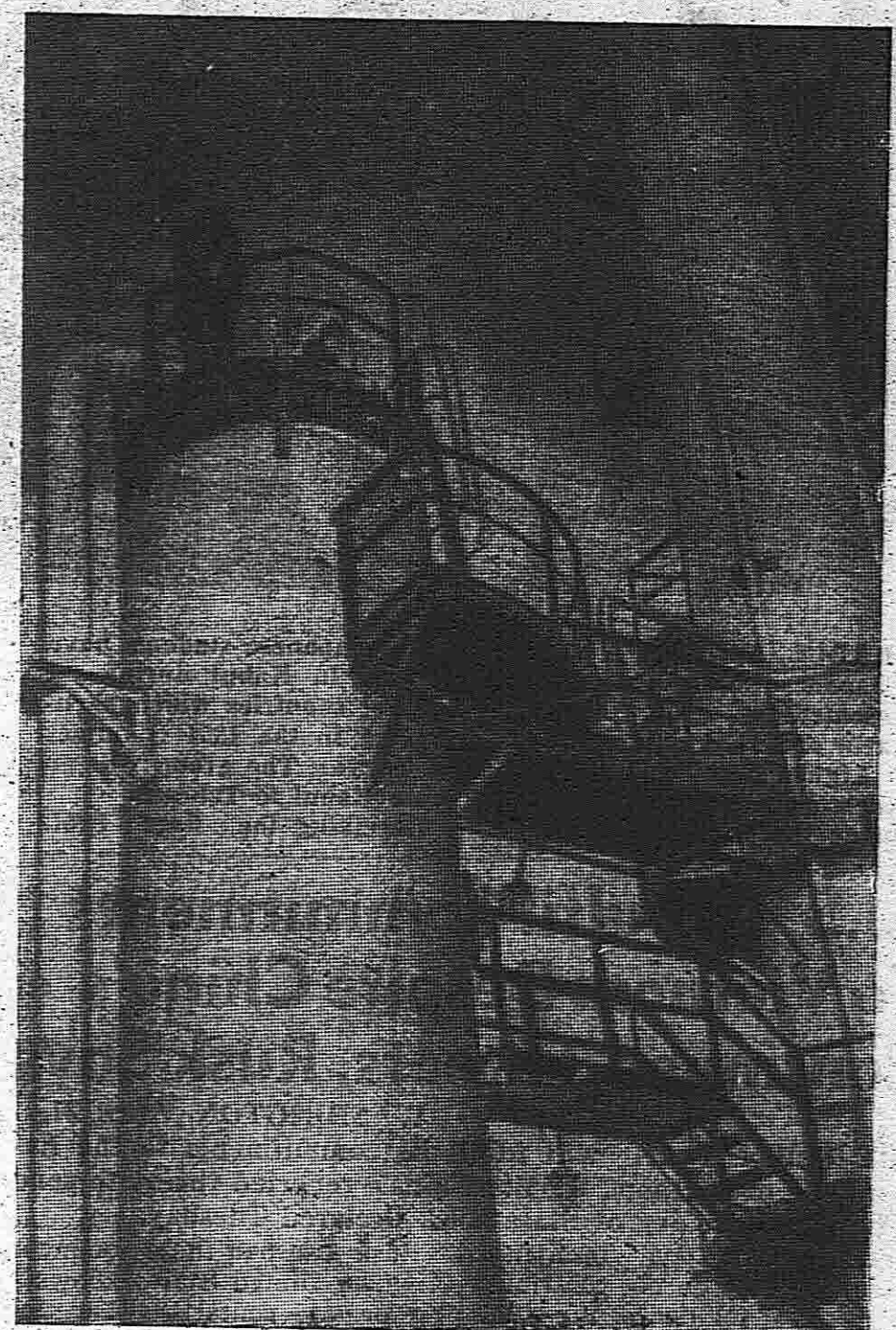
What accounts for the big in-
crease in production? New indu-
strial capacities were put into
operation in all branches of the
economy. At power stations they
total over 10 million more kilo-
watts; at iron and steel works,
more than 2 million tons of pig
iron and 4 million tons of steel;
at chemical enterprises 8 million
tons of mineral fertilizer; and at
shoe factories more than 16 mil-
lion pairs of leather footwear.

There were also improvements in
utilisation of operating capacities.
Approximately two-thirds of the
total increase in production was
achieved because of increased
labour productivity.

As in previous years, labour
productivity continued to grow
thanks to the widespread intro-
duction of new machinery. More
than 4,000 new models of machi-
nes were designed and made in
1964, and 1,200 new types of in-
struments for the control and au-
tomation of production. More than
4,000,000 inventions and rationa-
lisation proposals were submitted
in the course of the years and
more than 2,600,000 of them were
implemented. Soviet workers and
engineers are not shy of new
machinery. Quite the contrary,
they take a direct interest in im-
proving their own labour condi-
tions and in increasing produc-
tion.

Last year was the last but one
of the Seven-year plan. So we
are now in a position to make
some estimates about the fulfil-
ment of the seven-year program-
me. It is pleasant to record the
fact that the Seven-Year Plan
targets for industry are being
over-fulfilled. Our country has
produced 42,000 million roubles' worth
of industrial goods above the
planned targets in the past 6
years. This is roughly 20 per cent
of the annual gross industrial
output and consequently the
Seven-Year Plan in industry is
being over-fulfilled.

We cannot help being pleased
at the success achieved in agricul-
ture last year. The increase in
gross output here was 12 per cent.
Everyone knows that 1963 was a
difficult year for Soviet agricul-



The Perm oil refinery pictured above produces high grade gasoline for cars.

ture. Bad weather resulted in a
poor harvest over the country as
a whole, and that, of course, had
a detrimental effect on the overall
fulfilment of the Seven-Year
Plan. However, in 1964 people
working in agriculture increased
the production of grain, sugar-
beet, potatoes, cotton, and a num-
ber of other crops. They were
helped by the weather which was
much more favourable in most
parts of our country than in pre-
vious years.

Measures were carried out last
year to overcome the lag in stock
farming. The cattle-breeder's main-
tained the number of cattle at the
1962 level. The head of pigs drasti-
cally declined after the 1963
crop failure but it started increas-
ing last year, too. There was a
slight drop in the head of sheep
and goats. Measures were taken
to strengthen socially-owned animal
husbandry on collective and state
farms, and the unreasonable limi-
tations in the personal subsidiary
economies of collective farmers,
industrial and office workers were
abolished.

This year further measures are
to be carried out—capital invest-
ments in agriculture are being
raised (the retail price of milk re-
mains unchanged), and the output
of mineral fertilizer is being stepped
up.

One more very important index
given in the report should be
mentioned. It is the national in-
come build-up which last year in-
creased by more than 7 per cent.
So the material and cultural
standards of the Soviet people
have naturally continued to
climb.

A law on increasing the wages
of teachers, medical workers and
workers in some other spheres
concerned with direct services to
the population was adopted in
mid-1964. Since the adoption of
the law, wages have been increas-
ed for more than nine million peo-
ple working in education and
health, and also for all people
employed in the social services in
the north of our country. Because
of the increase in production the
monetary incomes of the collec-
tive farms increased by 1,200 mil-
lion roubles over 1963, reaching a

total of 17,000 million in 1964.
Housing construction continued
on a broad scale. More than
1,400,000 new flats have been built
in cities and the countryside. Be-
sides that, the collective farms,
cooperative farmers and profes-
sional workers in the countryside
have built 370,000 houses. As a re-
sult more than ten million people
have either moved to new dwell-
ings, or now have better housing
conditions.

Last year measures were car-
ried out for further developing
secondary and higher education,
and improving medical and other
services. Trade made another step
forward. Particular note should
be taken of the growth in public
consumption funds. The state allo-
cates considerable sums for free
education and medical care, for
sickness payments, payments to
single mothers and mothers with
large families, for pensions, etc.
In 1964 these funds ran into
36,600 million roubles, i.e. 6.7 per
cent more than in 1963.

The results of last year are evi-
dence of new successes. At the
same time an analysis shows that
Soviet economy has great reserves
and potentialities. They are to in-
crease efficiency in production, to
raise labour productivity, improve
the quality of goods produced, in-
troduce the latest achievements
of science and engineering into
production, and increase profitabil-
ity. The use of all these poten-
tialities will make it possible to
increase growth rates of social
production and to raise further
the material wellbeing of the
people.

AMMAN, April 21. (Reuter).—
Delegates of Kuwait, Tunisia, and
Iraq have told the conference here
of Arab information ministers
that their governments had com-
pleted formalities to join the
Union of Arab Broadcasting Ser-
vices, conference sources said yes-
terday.

The conference was also told
that the Lebanese government was
taking constitutional steps to join
the Union.

German Song Clubs
Fear For Future

A spokesman for Hannover's
Board of Education explained that
the conventional theory on the
connection between drinking and
singing (German singing can't get
along without mass consumption of
alcoholic beverages) has caused the
singing clubs of the Federal
Republic a good deal of trouble.
In order to awaken an interest in
the traditional art of singing, Han-
nover is to build a large musical
centre. It will be open to clubs
and individuals for nominal fees
or gratis.

The troubles of many song clubs
inadvertently arise because of
drinking. The clubs need practice
rooms. For decades rooms have
been rented in pubs. Because of
the change in living conditions,
most of the club members are spend-
ing more time singing than
drinking. Under the circumstan-
ces, pub owners have become
more and more reluctant to let
space to non-drinking singers, es-
pecially since the cost of main-
taining separate club rooms has
risen in the last few years. "We
cannot blame the pub owners for
thinking economically."

It was learned in Hannover
that it is difficult to find room for
song clubs that will consume the
minimum demanded by the pub
owners. Since the young people,
if they are interested in singing
at all, have only a bit of under-
standing for "wet songs"—they
want intensive training—it is ne-
cessary that a music centre with
drink-free choir and study rooms
be built. A true dilemma. If the
clubs drink more than they sing,
they will have to wait and wait
for young members. If they sing
more than drink, the pub owners
are in danger of losing money and
the club of losing its meeting
room.

German Tribune

Laos Conference
Unlikely, British
Envoy Indicates

VIENTIANE, April 21. (Reu-
ter).—Patrick Gordon Walker, the
British government's special
envoy here yesterday indicated
that another Geneva conference
on Laos was unlikely.
Speaking at Vientiane airport
before leaving for Bangkok, he
said: "I do not think there is
much to be done in the way of
a conference". There was a great
deal of evidence of Pathet Lao de-
fiance and support from the out-
side, he added.

The original conditions of the
Geneva agreement of which Brit-
ain is co-chairman, should be
kept, Gordon Walker said. Laos
should be represented on any
conference in Southeast Asia.

War in South Vietnam was the
basic problem, Gordon Walker
said. "It would be wise to con-
centrate on that". Then on other
Southeast Asia problems to be
eased.

During his two-day stay here
Gordon Walker said he had found
himself "in close agreement" with
the Prime Minister Prince Sou-
vanna Phouma.

Free Exchange Rates At
D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, April 21.—The follow-
ing are the exchange rates at
the D'Afghanistan Bank expres-
sed in Afghani per unit of foreign
currency.

Buying	Selling
Af. 65 (per US dollar)	Af. 65.50
Af. 122 (per one pound sterling)	Af. 123.40
Af. 1626 (per hundred German Mark)	Af. 1637.50
Af. 1512.30 (per hundred Swiss Franc)	Af. 1525.00
Af. 1315.79 (per hundred French Franc)	Af. 1325.92

Mariner 4 Makes Scientific Finding On Dash To Mars

WASHINGTON, April 20, (AP).—The Mariner 4 spacecraft is chalking up some major scientific findings on its historic dash toward the planet Mars. They include the best measurements yet made on the outer fringes of the deadly Van Allen radiation belts surrounding the earth.

This was reported Monday by scientists of the National Aeronautic and Space Administration at opening sessions of the American Geophysical Union annual meeting here.

Launched Nov. 28, Ranger is scheduled to reach the vicinity of Mars on July 14. It has now travelled 221,330,000 miles on its 325,000,000-mile journey to the planet.

The scientists predicted that on April 29, Mariner 4 will exceed the 66 million mile space-to-earth communications record established by the Soviet Union's Mars probe in 1962 before it lost contact with the earth.

They also reported that one of the spacecraft's six scientific experiments has ceased to function, and another is working below par. Mariner 4's present velocity with respect to the earth is 38,455 miles per hour.

The report on the Van Allen radiation probe was made by Dr. James A. Van Allen of the State University of Iowa, who discovered the radiation belts—still considered a potential threat to manned space flight—a few years ago.

He indicated Mariner's "trapped radiation detector" instrument had picked up evidences the belts extend nearly 100,000 miles into space from the earth.

The same instrument recorded evidence indicating the earth's magnetic field extends at least to a distance of 104,000 miles from the earth.

Other findings reported:

1. A solar flare, erupting early in February, caused violent streams of solar particles to flow through interplanetary space on Mariner's highway. This produced "large irregular jumps" to occur in the interplanetary magnetic field, but the spacecraft is still in good shape.

2. Ranger was struck by at least 77 micrometeorites—particles of "cosmic dust"—during the first 3,100 hours of its Martian jaunt.

Aid-To-India Club To Meet Today

WASHINGTON, April 21, (Reuter).—The "Aid-to-India Club" will meet here today to pledge new contributions of assistance to India's economic development plan.

Members of the consortium are Austria, Britain, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, the United States, the World Bank, and the International Development Association, an affiliate of the bank.

They have already provided the equivalent of 4,445 million dollars for the first four years of India's current third five-year plan and pledges to be announced today will cover the final year.

Buddhist Monk Sacrifices Himself

SAIGON, April 21, (Reuter).—A 16-year-old Buddhist Monk burnt himself to death at Saigon's Buddhist headquarters yesterday as U.S. and Vietnamese aircraft made three bombing strikes against military targets in North Vietnam.

The young monk, named Thich Giac Hanh, offered his life as a sacrifice for the suffering of South Vietnamese people, a Buddhist spokesman said.

The youth poured petrol on himself and set it alight, the spokesman said.



KABUL, April 21.—A group of Japanese students yesterday presented to Prof. Asghar, Mayor of Kabul, national flags of Afghanistan and Japan which were hoisted in Tokyo during the Olympic games.

The Japanese students have arrived in Kabul during a tour of countries which participated in the 1964 Olympics in Tokyo. The group will go from Kabul to Tehran.

Receiving the flags Prof.

Asghar said this was another example of friendly relations existing between the two countries and hoped that the ties between Afghanistan and Japan will be further strengthened.

U.S. To Fulfil Commitments To Vietnam Despite China's Continued Threats, Rusk Says

WASHINGTON, April 21.—

THE United States will fulfill its commitments to the Republic of Vietnam, despite China's reported threat to send in troops, Secretary of State Rusk declared Tuesday.

Such threats have been heard before and they do not contribute to a peaceful solution of the situation in Vietnam, the Secretary told white house reporters after a cabinet meeting.

The United States does not dismiss Peking's threats, he asserted, but the Chinese statements "are not going to make any difference in our commitments to South Vietnam."

As he has on other occasions, Rusk said "the heart of the problem" in Vietnam remains the infiltration of men and war materiel from the north. There are no signs that the North Vietnamese are willing to stop infiltration and aggression, Rusk stated.

He cautioned that he "wouldn't say the doors are completely closed" on peace talks. Whether Hanoi would add anything to the four "elements" that regime has proposed is "something for the future," Rusk said.

North Vietnamese Premier Phan Van Dong, according to press reports earlier this month, has referred to conditions necessary for a settlement in Vietnam, they were:

1. Eventual unity of North and South Vietnam.

2. U.S. withdrawal from the Republic of Vietnam and an end to "aggression" against North Vietnam.

3. A political settlement in South Vietnam "in accordance with" the programme of the National Liberation Front, political arm of the Viet Cong.

4. Both North and South Vietnam must refrain from joining military alliances with foreign nations.

The Secretary pointed out that there has been great support throughout the world for President Johnson's speech in Baltimore on April 7, in which Johnson endorsed "unconditional discussions" on Vietnam and proposed a vast programme of economic development in Southeast Asia, to which the United States would contribute 1,000 million dollars.

Rusk told reporters that the Hanoi regime's proposals about operating in the Republic of Vietnam, as well as statements from Peking and Moscow, give "a pretty good reading" on the communists' attitudes.

He said, too, that he saw nothing which would indicate the other side is offering anything that would interest the independent nations of Southeast Asia.

Utmankhail Tribe Hold Large Jirga

KABUL, April 21.—According to a report from northern independent Pakhtunistan, a national jirga of the Utmankhail tribe held in Shonnasta was attended by a large number of dignitaries and chieftains.

Speeches were made by the participants strongly condemning Pakistan's policy of interference in the affairs of Pakhtunistan and warning the Pakistan government against such interference.

—If lower-level talks among representatives of the three political factions in Laos materialize, this would be a "move back toward" the Geneva agreements.

—A possible conference on Cambodia is in the discussion stage among governments. However, Cambodia has not been willing to work with its neighbours in demarcating its frontiers.

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AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:

At 2-30, 5-30, 8, 10 p.m. French Film **LE CAPTAIN** starring Elsamartinelli Bouryil.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 2, 5, 7 p.m. Russian film **KA-ZAKHA** with Tajiki translation.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 2, 4-30, 6-30, p.m. American film.

ZAINEB CINEMA:

At 2, 4-30, 6-30 p.m. American film.

Painting Exhibition

At Studio (5th floor) of the Ministry of Press and Information, an exhibition of Paintings of the renowned Indian Artist Mr. M. F. Husain, sponsored jointly by the Royal Afghan Government and the Government of India, opens daily from Tuesday, April 20 to April 29, between 2 p.m. to 7 p.m. Admission free.

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